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VOL. XXXIV.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE: THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3, 1882.

NO 133.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

**The County Canvass.**  
The election will be over before this issue reaches all our city readers, and without being able to announce the result, we feel justified in saying that the election has passed off quietly and that a good set of officials has been chosen. There has been almost an entire absence of bitterness or bad feeling. The most of the candidates on all three of the tickets are good citizens, who enjoy the respect and confidence of their neighbors. Much credit is due the Democratic Executive Committee for the fair and judicious manner in which the canvass has been conducted. Everything has been managed with prudence, forethought and an eye single to the success of the ticket. This is a thankless kind of work oftentimes, but we believe that all good citizens, irrespective of party, will give the active members of the committee credit for vigilance, good temper and the utmost fairness. They have been so courteous as to command even the respect of their opponents. Let the election go as it may, Mr. J. H. Estes, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic Committee, Mr. H. E. Avery, Secretary, and Hon. J. M. Harris, deserve the lasting gratitude of the party for their zeal and effective management. For some weeks past they have given their entire time to this work. They have been everywhere to stir up and encourage the Democracy. They appointed meetings, secured speakers, issued circulars, and encouraged organization and co-operation all over the county. If the ticket is elected today they will deserve much of the credit. Of course the Democratic press has done its part, and gentlemen who never asked for an office in their lives have gone out and addressed meetings, and others still have given of their means to help bear the legitimate and necessary expenses of the canvass. A good ticket was presented for which men could work. Democracy is essentially so liberal, just and conservative that it attracts to its ranks the best elements of a community. We see upon this ticket the names of some who have not always been with the party, but they liked good company and were received without any narrow or bigoted tests. They are good citizens in public or private life, and will be found with all true Democrats striving to uphold good government, law and order and justice. The true test of Democracy is honesty and capacity, and this was observed in the nomination of the ticket which we hope is elected to day.

AN unnecessary and a very unjust war has been made upon Mr. P. M. Winters. He has been singled out for many unkind remarks, some made maliciously, perhaps, but mostly, we presume, in a spirit of thoughtlessness. Mr. Winters has a clear record as an official. Every lawyer in the city knows this, at least all who have much to do with public records. He is a kind hearted man by nature, and not from the affectation of the demagogue. When the war was over he was in power, and he was foremost in giving the weary, down-hearted, poverty-stricken ex-Confederate a hearty welcome and a word of encouragement. More than this, he gave many a substantial aid when there was not the slightest possibility that the favor could ever be returned. The writer of these lines was one of that class. When prone upon a bed of suffering and the exhaustion that follows a free use of the surgeon's knife; when he knew what it was to be literally moneyless and among strangers, Mr. Winters sought him out and bestowed those delicate little attentions which no man with a true heart could forget. When the circumstance was mentioned the other night at a ward meeting Mr. Winters had entirely forgotten it. A little later in the history of Memphis Mr. Winters took an active part in favor of the enfranchisement of the white people. His enemies seem to remember this against him from the way he is assailed, and we do not see why his friends should not set it down to his credit. We say this much, and could say more for a man that we believe has been misrepresented and misunderstood. The election is over now, and whether Winters is County Court Clerk or one of his worthy young competitors, he deserves a higher place in the estimation of the people than some seek to assign him.

The New York Commercial Bulletin's crop report for July are the most valuable yet published. Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri and Ohio—producing nearly one-third of the corn crop of the whole country—make the most favorable reports, and Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan Minnesota and Wisconsin the most unfavorable. For the ten great wheat producing States, 225 counties report above an average yield, thirteen an average and only fifteen below an average. The reports indicate that the crop of the entire country will be 600,000,000 bushels this year, as against 400,000,000 in 1879.

**The Senate also passed the river and harbor bill over the President's veto yesterday, the vote being yeas 41, nays 16. So the bill is a law. It appropriates the sum of \$18,743,875, the largest ever made for the same purpose. The appropriation for 1870 was \$3,975,000; in 1875 it was \$6,648,517.50; in 1880, \$8,976,500; and in 1881, \$11,451,300. The bill appropriates about \$1,000,000 to the improvement of the Mississippi river, and among other appropriations scattered nearly all over the country are the following for Arkansas rivers: Red river, Louisiana, from the Atchafalaya to Fulton, Ark., \$75,000; White river above Buffalo shoals, \$4000; White river, between Jacksonport and Buffalo shoals, \$6000; Arkansas river, at Pine Bluff, \$20,000; Arkansas river, between Fort Smith and Wadley, \$20,000; Black river, Arkansas and Missouri, \$10,000; Fourche Le Ferre river, Arkansas, \$4000; Ouachita river, Arkansas and Louisiana, \$12,000; Saline river, Arkansas, \$4000; Bayou Bartholomew, Louisiana and Arkansas, \$6000. Total, \$169,000.**

## FOREIGN.

**VIENNA, August 3.**—It is reported here that Arabi Pasha is negotiating with the Palace at Constantinople about a kind of parallel action between his own and the Turkish troops to be sent to Egypt. Arabi proposes that the Turks occupy Cairo, while he will remove to some central position in the Delta, provided Turkey promises not to attack him.

**DUBLIN, August 3.**—A circular is to be issued by Parnell, with a view to checking the operations of the Land Co-operation Company. It is also to be signed by Dillon, Davitt, Egan, Gray and Miraby. It will be sent throughout the land to obtain signatures to a requisition asking the Lord Mayor of Dublin to convene a meeting during the exhibition week for the purpose of inaugurating a national fund for the relief of evicted tenants. The circular states that the organization will not be a political one, but that evictions will be increased if tenants are left defenseless in the presence of a wealthy company.

**ALEXANDRIA, August 3.**—Last evening and to-day alarm was caused by rumors of an impending massacre of the Christians. Patrols have been ordered to increase their vigilance, and the police to confiscate sticks from the natives.

**LONDON, August 3.**—The Daily News understands that the Marquis of Salisbury, at a meeting of the Peers at his house, yesterday, declared that he intended to insist on both of his amendments to the arrears bill. The meeting separated in harmony with this view, and it is understood that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has informed the government that the passing of the arrears bill in its substantial entirety is necessary for the pacification of Ireland.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, August 3.**—At a sitting of the Conference yesterday, Count Corti, Italian Ambassador, introduced a proposal, formulated by Italy, in regard to a collective action concerning the Suez canal. The representatives from Germany, Austria and Turkey immediately signified their adhesion to the proposal, but the English and French ambassadors respectively declared that they must consult their governments before coming to a decision.

**SUEZ, August 3.**—This town has been occupied by the British since the telegraph office has been reopened.

**ALEXANDRIA, August 3, 3:30 p.m.**—All the British troops have been ordered to the front. An attack is expected.

**LONDON, August 3.**—The Hillsdale crew has challenged the Amateur Rowing Association to furnish an amalgamated crew to row an international race in a fortnight. If the association refuses to accept this challenge, the Hillsdales will claim the championship of England.

**LONDON, August 3.**—A Berlin dispatch announces that Bismarck has instructed Von Hohenlohe to express to De Freycinet his regret at his retirement from the Ministry, and also says: "At the same time the wish has been expressed that De Freycinet could be induced to resume the office, in which case Germany would be willing to support his Eastern policy as much as possible."

**Protection for the Treasury.**  
Special to Cincinnati Commercial.  
WASHINGTON, July 28.—Of course it is that faithful watch-dog, Atkins, of Tennessee, who, in these days of extravagant appropriations from the accumulations of the government, introduces a bill with the short, sharp title: "To protect the Treasury." The bill (which of course will not be adopted) provides that no claim or account against the United States shall be allowed by accounting officers of the Treasury unless the same, specifically stated, shall be filed for settlement within six years from the

passage of this act, or within six years after such claim or account shall have accrued, unless the claimant in interest was a femme covert, lunatic or infant, and then within six years after such disability shall terminate. This is too sweeping to please the claim agent ring.

**Wall Street.**  
New York, August 3, 11 a.m.—The stock market opened irregular but in the main half per cent higher, the latter for St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba. Northwestern common and preferred, however, opened 1 per cent lower. In the early dealings there was a fractional reaction in the general list, but the market subsequently became buoyant and prices sold 3 per cent lower for St. Paul preferred and Illinois Central, while Northwestern common sold down 5 per cent, recovered, reacted and rallied 1 per cent, and again fell off 1 per cent, and preferred advanced 3 per cent, declined 2 and recovered 1 per cent. Rochester & Pittsburg is exceptionally weak and declined 1 per cent.

**The Weather.**  
WASHINGTON, August 3.—For Tennessee and the Ohio valley: Occasional rain, partly cloudy weather, variable winds, shifting to the southwest and northwest, stationary or slightly falling temperature; in the western portions, rising barometer. For the Missouri valley: Fair weather, northerly to easterly winds, stationary or slight rise in temperature; in the southern portions, higher barometer.

**The Stolen Archives.**  
Nashville American, 2.  
The following communication from Mr. Dautel has been received. It will be seen to corroborate what is said above.  
To the American:  
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT STATE CAPITOL, NASHVILLE, TENN., August 2, 1882.—Seeing the exaggerated report of the press of the value of the books stolen at the Capitol, I feel it a duty to give the public a correct statement of the facts.

On the 17th of July I noticed the upper shelves of the division where the Journals and Appendices of the Legislature of 1865 were stored, were getting empty. I made a report of the fact to Messrs. Campbell and Freeman, and informed the former that there were but few copies of Colonel Gaines' Report left. We agreed to bring them to the office. I was so engaged that I was obliged to postpone till next day. At 12 o'clock, the 18th, they were gone, with some forty or fifty volumes of the Journals of 1865. These books had paper covers. Also, some volumes of the different Legislatures of the State of Tennessee, several volumes of the House Miscellaneous Reports of different committees, Executive Documents, American State Papers, one volume American Archives 1776, seven volumes Docket of the Supreme Court, and several volumes of the United States Quartermaster's Department.

The archives of the Historical Society are in a room framed up by itself in the armory. No one has access to it except Mr. Quarles who kept the key.

Mr. Winborn was night watchman during Mr. Austin's administration, the Legislature having appropriated thirty dollars per month for the night watchman at the regular session and he stays at the Capitol every night. Respectfully,  
DAUTEL.

In conversation Mr. Dautel stated that at least 500 volumes were taken. With the exception of the property belonging to the Historical Society, the American's first report, it will be seen, was entirely correct. This error is immaterial as the "American State Papers" and "American Archives" are just as rare as if they had been away by the Historical Society. That this Society sustained no loss is a source of satisfaction and caused many expressions of gratification among members of the Society to whom an American reporter first conveyed the news of their safety.

**"State Credit" in Tennessee.**  
Courier-Journal, 1st.  
We observe that some of our contemporaries, discussing Tennessee politics, speak of the Republicans, State credit Democrats and Readjusters, designating the Democrats who support Bate as "Readjusters," "Readjusters," etc., and "State credit Democrats" those who are desirous of "maintaining the honor of the State."

There must really be some mistake about this. An outsider might be led to believe that there is some political organization in the State of Tennessee earnestly desirous of paying one hundred cents on the dollar of the \$27,000,000 of the State indebtedness. We search the Republican utterances in vain for any assertion that the party means to pay one hundred cents. We look in vain for a one hundred cent pledge in the "State credit Democrats' platform." It is not there. The political organization at whose head stands Jos. Fussell, proposes to settle on the 60-6 basis and repudiate forty cents on the dollar of the whole debt. The Democrats, who are designated by some Tennessee publications as "Readjusters," propose to settle by paying a portion of the debt at par and fifty cents on the balance at three cents interest. This settlement will net the State's creditors more than will the proposition of the alleged "State credit" Democrats.

We regret that any Tennessee Democrats should propose to follow Republican morality, and actually favor repudiation to any amount. It is to be regretted that any Democrats should deliberately play into Republican hands, as the Fussell organization

is doing. At the election of 1880, the Democratic vote in the aggregate was 103,971, and the Republicans went in, because the 136,543 Democratic votes were factionalized. The Republican party would never have a ghost of a chance with a compact Democratic party, and in the present campaign the Fussell bolt is one of the most preposterous cases of mock heroism on record. The "State credit" Fusselliers propose to give the creditors of Tennessee less than does the political organization, called by some publications the "Repudiating Democrats." The Republicans put out an entirely non-committal platform when Hawkins was elected, and they have not the slightest idea of settling at one hundred if they had the power today. The notorious repudiation record of the Republican party, beginning in 1862, and emphasized by the Virginia bond repudiation, settles the position of that party in Tennessee as well as in national affairs, and consequently as far as "State credit" is concerned, the regular Democrats under Bate are the only party offering the creditors of Tennessee a mode of settlement which is in the creditors' interest. The 50-3 proposition is the ultimatum, apparently, of the Tennessee people. It is easy to cite utterances of all parties in Tennessee demonstrating inconsistency. Matters have been in a pretty bad shape, but they have not been bettered by the attempt to give the State wholly to the moldororous Republican party. The regular Democrats now propose to lift the public debt question out of State politics by settling it in the only way the people seem willing to settle it, and the way more advantageous to the creditors than any other offered. If the Fussell bolters are the wide awake men they claim to be, they must see that they are walking in the track blazed out for them by the tricky, repudiating Republicans, whose sole desire is to factionalize hopelessly the Democratic party and get permanent control of Tennessee. If the Fusselliers are burning to "sustain State credit," they can do more in that direction than they are now doing if they unite with the regular Democrats.

**De Lesseps' Big Family.**  
Paris Letter to Chicago Times.  
All the Parisian photographs, however, are not actresses. One which attracts much attention, and causes not a few jokes, represents a handsome, military looking, white haired and mustached gentleman driving a pony cart filled to overflowing with children. These children, seven of them, the oldest not more than eleven, the youngest perhaps two years of age, all wear sailor suits and have their hair on heads of Florentine saints. The carriage is packed just as full as it can possibly be packed with this young family, and the father peeps over their heads at the spot tator with an air of conscious pride in his thriving growth of olive branches. This father is Ferdinand De Lesseps, aged seventy-seven, whose wife, aged thirty-five does not appear with her elder children, perhaps because there is no room in the carriage for them. Mme. De Lesseps is a fashionable woman, very careful of her figure, and to whom such frequent maternity cannot be the pride and joy it seems to her husband. She follows the example of the Empress of Austria in corseting herself to the last point of human endurance, and wears no underclothing other than one woven garment of spun silk fitting to the figure from throat to ankles, tight like the skin.

**Rev. Mr. Morey on Politics.**  
Cincinnati Penny Paper, 2nd ult.  
Rev. A. B. Morey, in his lecture on "Politicians," at the Fifth Presbyterian church, gave this definition of Congress: "Two bodies of men whose chief business is to plot and scheme to win the spoils in the next general election. Of elections he says: 'Nothing but a political game, the possession of the patronage of the government being the stake, demagogues the players, and the people the pawns to be pushed about as party tactics demand.' He asks: 'Can the republic much longer bear the strain of their selfish, scheming office-seeking?' He answers his own question—why politicians who accept bribes are not punished—by saying, 'Because they have tacked on the law against bribery a clause that includes also the giver of the bribe in the fine and imprisonment. Is the man who bribes another going to criminate himself by telling what he knows? Is anyone going to the penitentiary to purify our politics? Or if the bribery is proved on some one, it turns out to be simply a few which some lawyer has received.' On 'bossism' he says: 'The (the politicians) are to be our law. We are not left to choose our candidates. That is all done for us. The ticket is made up without us. Everything is 'fixed' beforehand, and all that we are to do is to vote. The politicians' caucus is the king over us.'"

**The White House Artist.**  
Washington Letter.  
Le Clare, the artist who painted General Grant, is to have sittings from the President soon. I don't know whether he painted the picture of the Grant family all in one frame that hangs in one of the lower rooms of the White House, or not, but if he did he ought either to be broiled on a gridiron over a slow fire or else a pension of \$50,000 a year should be given him, with the thanks of Congress. There never was, outside of Punch and Puck, such another funny picture as that of the Grant family, and the joke is that it is so exactly like the Grants. First stands the General, looking just like he always does; then Mrs. Grant, in a gorgeous red velvet robe with a tail to it like a comet, looking like the Queen of Sheba. Then there are all the olive branches grouped around—its perfectly killing. The Vice of Wakefield flies into the wind—the seven plainclothesmen painted together, each with an orange in the hand and as many sheep as the painter would put on for nothing.

A correspondent sent from Alexandria the following picture of the Khedive's palace a few days after the bombardment: "The British sailors are quartered in magnificent apartments, where their laughter and jests sound strangely in the scenes of Oriental splendor. In the courtyards are everywhere the debris of the bombardment. Against the very steps of the palace lies one of the large projectiles thrown by the guns of the inflexible, tilted up on end. Everywhere the glass is shattered, and Nordenfeldt bullets are sticking thickly in the

PUBLIC LEDGER job printing office and book bindery, 13 Madison.

## A Bigamist in Jail at Little Rock

Gazette, 1st.  
W. R. Halsey, superintendent of the Quapaw Cotton Mills, who was arrested Saturday on the charge of bigamy, was taken before Magistrate Howe last evening. His attorney, or rather the attorney he asked to represent him, withdrew from the case, and the prisoner was of course recommitted.

After this action by the Magistrate he asked and was granted leave to call on Dodge & Johnson, attorneys for the Philadelphia wife, which he did in the custody of Officer Luty, it is understood that Halsey has an income of some \$50 or \$75 per month from property left him in Philadelphia by his mother. This he is turning over for the benefit of his first wife or child. Dodge & Johnson are seeing that it is done in legal form, and Halsey appeared to think that would dispose of her. It might, but the charge of bigamy would still remain.

While in the law office of the gentlemen named, the Gazette reporter endeavored to interview Mr. Halsey. The scribe stated his business, whereupon Halsey said:

"I ask as a special favor that nothing be said about the case."

Being positively assured that his request could not be complied with, he continued: "I am about to settle the whole business, isn't it so, Mr. Dodge?"

Mr. Dodge, however, remained silent, and the reporter asked: "Are both those ladies your wives? Did you marry both?"

"That remains to be seen," he replied, "but I greatly desire that no publication be made of this. It will soon be fixed up."

Doubting his assertion, the reporter turned to the officer, and asked: "What are you going to do with the man when he finishes his talk with the lawyers?"

"Take him back to jail."

It seems that Halsey and his wife No. 2 have been rooming at Mr. Jeff Botford's residence, and boarding across the street with Mrs. M. B. Brooks. Last evening Mrs. Brooks appeared before Magistrate Pears and ran an attachment on his personal effects at her residence to cover a thirty dollar board bill.

## Another Grand Enterprise.

Birmingham (Ala.) Observer.

Capitalists outside of Alabama are watching the industrial developments of the State with greater interest than ever. Facts and figures have just begun to demonstrate the remarkable possibilities which lie within easy reach of moderate investments. That the coal fields of Alabama cover 10,800 square miles, that among these are the finest varieties of coal in the United States; that ten years ago only 10,000 tons were mined in the State, and in 1879 the year's output had reached 290,000 tons, in 1880, 340,000 tons, and in 1881 to 400,000 tons; that this year every mine in the State has gotten out more coal than ever; these are the facts that will captivate the dreams of the capitalists. We have the statistics of the State's output of iron at hand, but while this field of development has been of the coal, the quantity obtained has been in the most auspicious proportions, while the profits have been relatively greater.

The enterprise and capital of Tennessee, our sister State, in which these great industries are being well established, have been naturally attracted to the still richer fields of Alabama. Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga have taken active note of our progress, and the capitalists of these cities have put money in Alabama coal and iron. In Nashville a substantial evidence of this fact is brought to our knowledge by the recent organization in that city of the "Alabama & Tennessee Coal & Iron Company," of which Colonel A. S. Colyar, a wealthy, astute and progressive Tennesseean, is the President. The company was chiefly for the development of contiguous coal and iron fields, in Alabama and Tennessee, by connecting the great Warrior coal fields, in our State, with the rich beds of brown hematite in Wayne, Hickman and Lawrence counties in Tennessee. Colonel Colyar went last Tuesday to New York in the interest of the company.

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walls. Downcast looking Egyptian officers pass to and fro, and the sulky cavalry troopers can hardly conceal their disgust at being compelled frequently to give up their horses for the use of our officers, who ride here and there with messages. Through the shattered casements and rents in the walls the ladies of the harem peep furtively at the British officers who are walking about waiting for orders. Outside, the scenes of devastation—the ruined forts and crumbling masonry—defies description; while beyond, on the quiet waters of the harbor, the British ironclads lie peacefully, every sign of the late engagement being already removed."

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